

Thomas Opens

Campaign in Fayette.

(Continued From Page 2)

neighbors in Scott County complain that he has never failed to give his sympathy to a Republican nominee in his home county, if that nominee was on the side of the 'wets.' Now I have it on most excellent authority that Mr. Cantrill was unwilling to aid the Democrats of Scott County and the city of Georgetown in their efforts in behalf of Hon. S. W. Hager, Democratic candidate for Governor in 1907.

Affidavit of Mr. Warring.

"Many of you know Mr. W. C. Warring. He resides at Georgetown and was recently Sheriff of Scott County and has held many other positions of trust and responsibility. No man in Scott County enjoys more thoroughly the confidence and esteem of his neighbors than does Mr. Warring. He is at present Democratic Election Commissioner of that county. He was chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee for Scott County in 1907, and is naturally in position to speak with accuracy as to the moves and tactics of Scott County politics and politicians in that campaign.

"Mr. Warring has given me an affidavit setting forth certain facts which I will read to you. A mere statement from Mr. Warring, without being sworn to, would have been sufficient, for Mr. Warring's unsupported word would be accepted wherever he is known. The affidavit is as follows:

Asked Cantrill to Speak.

"The affiant, W. C. Warring, states that he was duly appointed Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee of Scott County, Ky., in the year 1907, when the various State officers were to be elected at the regular November election. During this campaign the Democratic voters of Sadieville, Stamping Ground and McFarland precincts appealed to me as Chairman of the aforesaid committee to have Hon. J. C. Cantrill speak in these precincts in the interest of the Democratic party.

"Mr. Campbell promised to comply with their requests. He was to speak in conjunction with others at Stamping Ground and Sadieville, but in McFarland he promised to speak alone. Dates for these speakings were named and advertised in the local papers and hand-bills were printed and distributed. A brass band was sent to Stamping Ground and to Sadieville. The Hon. J. C. Cantrill did not fill any of the above-named appointments nor did he speak in the county during the entire campaign. He did not attend any of the many meetings held at the Democratic headquarters in Georgetown.

Georgetown Went Republican.

"The affiant further states that by virtue of his office, being then Sheriff of Scott County, he was Chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners and was present and assisted in the counting of the votes cast in the November election of 1907, and that Augustus E. Wilson, Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky, received in the city of Georgetown 327 over S. W. Hager, the Democratic candidate.

"The records of the County Board of County Election Commissioners show the following results in the gubernatorial contest in 1911, viz: That Edward C. O'Rear, the Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky, received a majority of only ten votes over James B. McCreary, the Democratic candidate.

(Signed)

"W. C. WARRING."

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this July 9th, 1914.

"W. H. GATEWOOD."

"Clerk Scott County Court."

Unwilling to Help Hager.

"Mr. Cantrill was unwilling to give of his ability as a public speaker in the interest of Mr. Hager, the Democratic nominee; promised to speak, and then broke his engagement.

"Those familiar with the political conditions existing in that campaign will know why Mr. Cantrill broke these engagements. Had he been a loyal Democrat he would have fulfilled his promises to speak, and thus given assurance to the people of Scott County and Georgetown as to his position in the matter. Wilson's majority in Georgetown in 1907 would have been no greater than O'Rear's in 1901.

Issue is Defined.

"The issue in this election is simply this: Shall the Seventh Congressional District be represented by someone in sympathy with the purposes and aspirations of our people, or shall these people continue to farm out the right of representation at Washington to the brewery and liquor interests whose headquarters are centered at Louisville? Everybody knows, and Mr. Cantrill would hardly deny, that for many years he has been the head and forefront of an alliance between these liquor interests and politics and some politicians formed and maintained to control offices and to make platforms of a dual nature, embracing within its scope the politics and some politicians of both the Democratic and Republican parties.

"The people in that alliance have no politics. They are Democratic in the Seventh District because this district accords a Democratic majority of six thousand.

"The last one of them would be just as ardently Republican if they lived in the Eleventh District where the Republican majority is safe and dependable.

Party Fidelity Questioned.

"Mr. Cantrill and his associates have no politics. Their one and sole aim is the maintenance and extension of the liquor business. They fought successfully for twenty-five years the passage of a County Unit Bill; they would repeal it to-morrow if they had the opportunity. If they had the chance they would repeal every temperance statute that has

been enacted. They would throw open every door that has been shut in the face of liquor. If they had their way there would be no Sunday closing and no statutes against selling to minors and inebriates. They would desecrate every house of worship by planting a saloon immediately opposite its front door, and they would undo and set aside the temperance work of half a century by placing a criminal groggery at every country crossroads in the State of Kentucky. These are the things they have stood for, fought for, and are standing for and fighting for to-day.

Saloon Element Opposed.

"Now, fellow Democrats, I said to you in a brief communication which I addressed to you in announcing myself for Congress that I was opposed to everything for which the saloon stands, and I am equally opposed to everything for which this alliance between liquor and certain Democrats and certain Republicans stand.

"Take their position on the Webb-Kenyon Bill. You know for many years the temperance people of the United States tried to induce Congress to pass a measure that would prohibit the interstate shipment of liquor into dry territory. You are aware, too, that a county or State which has gotten rid of the liquor business is troubled now and then by so-called bootleggers to whom liquor is shipped from another State, or who receive it in some way from another county within this State. The interstate shipment of liquor could be prevented only by the passage of an act of Congress. Shipment to dry territory from within the State could be ended only by an act of the State Legislature.

"Years ago a bill to prevent the interstate shipment of liquor into territory as the Webb-Kenyon Bill. There was lawfully introduced in the Senate at Washington by a great Tennesseean, Senator Carmack, who could not be bought or intimidated by the liquor interests and who lost his life directly in consequence of his fight for the temperance cause. Subsequently it was reintroduced in the Senate by Mr. Kenyon, of Iowa, and in the House by Mr. Webb, of North Carolina, and it became then known no time within the past fifteen years that had made liquor selling untenable when a majority of the House and Senate did not favor this measure, but up to the time of its passage two years ago there had been no time when the liquor interests did not control the Committee on Rules, and was able therefore, through the Committee on Rules to prevent the bill being reported and placed upon its passage.

Measure Just One.

"Now is was a reasonable, fair and just measure, and none but the most thoroughly tried liquor people could have opposed its passage. It was intended only to enable the people of dry territory to carry out their will. It was in the interest of good order, common honor, good government. By good management the temperance people succeeded in having the bill reported to the House and placed upon its passage in February, 1912, just before Mr. Taft went out of office.

"You were very anxious that a measure should become a law. A very large majority of our people, I should say at least 5 per cent. of our people, although many of that 5 per cent. would not go so far as to enter in the line of temperance legislation, wanted that measure to become the law of the land. The other 5 per cent. constituting those engaged in the liquor business, or in alliance with the liquor business, opposed its passage. Now the 95 per cent. of our people were entitled to a vote upon that important measure when it came up for passage, but you were not represented.

"The liquor-politics combination with headquarters at Louisville, had a representative there hailing from this Congressional District of Kentucky, and their representative upon the passage of that measure voted no. They cast your vote. You had nothing to do with it. I have not the exact figures but when the bill was placed upon its passage something like 270 members voted aye, and only 60 or 70 members voted nay.

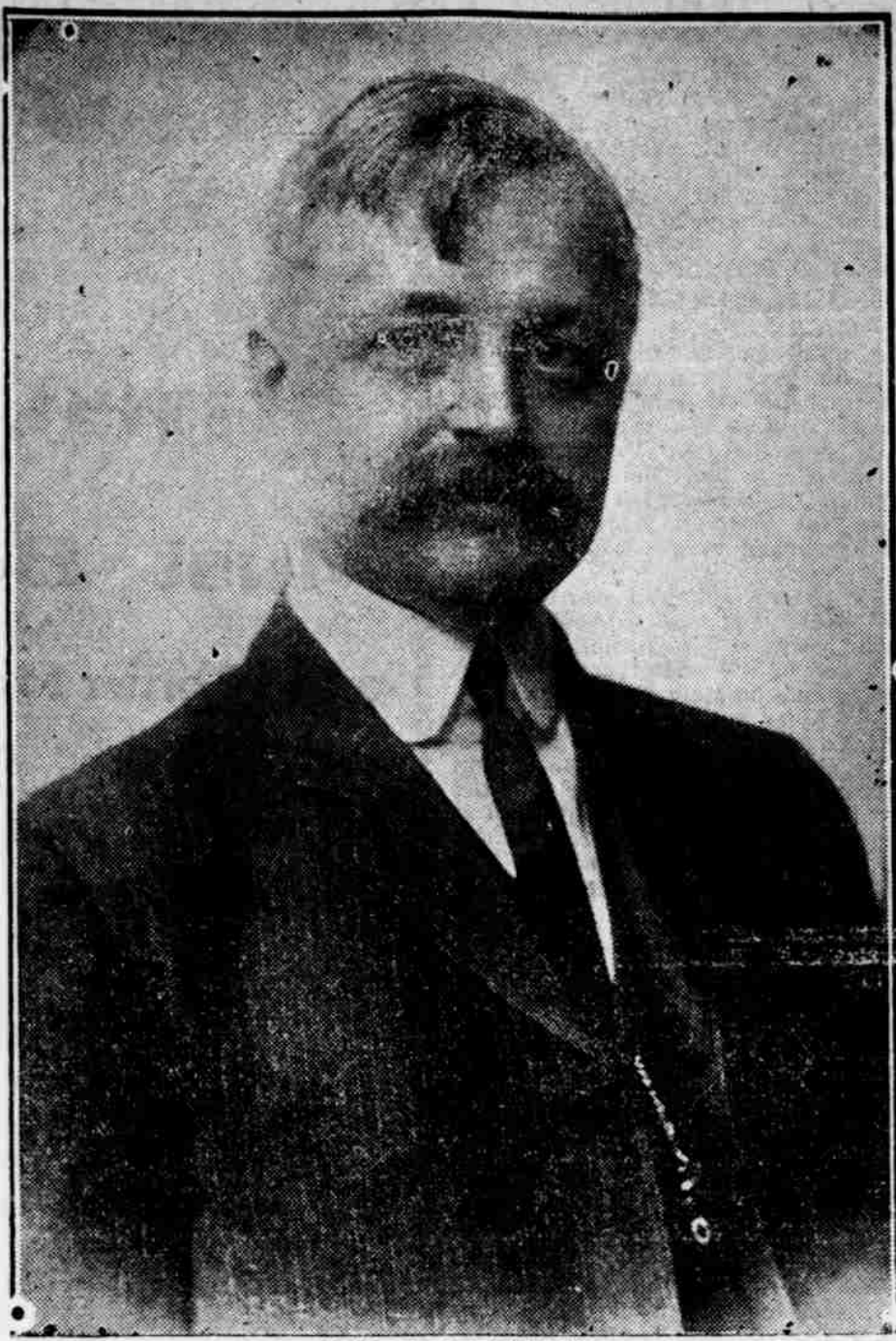
Cantrill Voted 'No.'

"When the Seventh Congressional District was called it had no vote and did not vote. The beer and whisky interests at Louisville to whom you had turned over your right of representation voted for you, and cast one of the 60 or 70 votes against the passage of that very important legislation. It was sent back to the House for passage over his veto. About the same 260 members voted in favor of passing the bill over the President's veto, and about the same 60 or 70 voted against its passage over the veto. Mr. Cantrill, acting for those whose interests and wishes he placed above yours, recorded your vote as against passing the measure over the executive veto. And there you were recorded for all time on the records of the House of Representatives, not once but twice, as opposed to the passage of a measure which at least 95 per cent. of our people demanded—a measure of ordinary, every day honor and decency.

"Have you ever heard Mr. Cantrill's explanation of why he cast your vote against that bill? If you have not, I wish you would go to one of his speakings when you have an opportunity and I pledge you my word, if he sticks to the explanation, heretofore given, it is well worth the time and trouble of going. His explanations is two-fold. In the first place he says it is unconstitutional. Now I never heard that Mr. Cantrill is a lawyer, and if he is a lawyer I have never heard that it is the part of the legislature to determine finally whether or not proposed legislation is or is not constitutional. We have learned judges, paid good salaries, to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation.

Cantrill View Explained.

"In the second place Mr. Cantrill says that the Webb-Kenyon Bill was not just what the temperance people needed—that it would not have served the purposes they had in view, and therefore he supported a proposed amendment fixing a penalty to the statute, and this amendment, which of course, the temperance people in the



HON. C. M. THOMAS.

House defeated, had it been adopted would have made the whole measure so thoroughly unconstitutional that you could have driven a distillery through it. And that was what the liquor fellows were trying to do. The Webb-Kenyon Bill would have died at its birth had Cantrill and his associates succeeded in their work.

"When I announced myself a candidate for this high position Mr. Cantrill was in Washington and he at once addressed a communication to the Democrats of this district denouncing me, as he would have done no matter who the candidate had been, for having the temerity to oppose his aspirations for a fourth term (Mr. Cantrill has already been in Congress three terms.) and demanding to know my position on the pending Hobson Resolution. As quickly as I could do so I answered him and stated that if I were elected to Congress I should conceive it to be my duty to vote for the Hobson Resolution. I take that position for two reasons, and the first is that a majority of the Democrats of this Congressional District favor that resolution.

"People's Rights Approved. "Secondly, I believe that the people should be allowed to decide for themselves whether or not a proposal of such consequence to them should become a part of the fundamental law that it should not be decided for them by a handful of Congressmen in the back office of the Committee on Rules at Washington. This is old-fashioned Democratic doctrine, and being a Democrat I conceive it to be my duty to be governed by the Democratic belief and principles.

"As soon as Mr. Cantrill came down to Kentucky he made his famous speech at the Lexington Opera House which had been heralded as the home-coming and keynote announcement of our distinguished Representative, and I have been informed that the reception accorded was not commensurate either with the importance of the occasion or with the extensiveness of the advertising which had been resorted to. At all events Congressmen Cantrill caught the first train back to Washington, and having arrived there immediately secured a meeting of the Committee on Rules, of which he was a member, and begged and pleaded with the committee for a day, some say two days, to place the bill on its passage in order that it might be defeated, and that he might return to his district and say to his constituents 'that measure is no longer pending; there is no such measure before the House; it is as long ago defeated.'

Committee Work Reviewed.

"You will remember, fellow Democrats, that a majority of the House favored the Hobson amendment, in order to secure its passage it must receive a majority of two-thirds. Mr. Hobson knew that it would not receive at the present time a two-thirds majority in its favor, but he believed it would receive such majority by next fall, and he had requested of the committee not to have it reported for passage until that time. So when your Congressman got his committee together, nine members being present, of whom seven were Democrats and two Republicans, five Democrats voted against taking up Hobson Resolution at this time, and two Republicans and only one Democrat voted with our distinguished Congressman in favor of placing it upon its passage. Then Mr. Cantrill, saddened but a good deal wiser than when he went away, came back to his district and started again on his journey of denunciation and abuse of me and of those Democrats in Scott County and elsewhere who are unwilling to submit to brewery control of their political notions and ideals.

"The work was arduous and Mr. Cantrill was not making much headway, and the next thing we heard of him was that he was back in Washington and, according to newspaper information, was turning heaven and earth in an effort to get some sort of a letter from the President that might be used in influencing help for his cause. So far as the records show he has not received that letter, and my judgment is that he never will.

Hobson Amendment Quoted.

"Now as to the Hobson resolution.

It reads as follows:

"Section 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale and exportation for sale, importation and transportation for sale purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are forever prohibited.

"Section 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes, or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation."

"You will observe that in this resolution there is no interference with private rights, no encroachments upon the home and no prevention of a man's drinking liquor if he wishes to do so. It could not be sold, manufactured for sale, transported or imported for sale.

Origin of Measure.

"I want to tell you something of the origin of this resolution. About the first of last December there met at Columbus, O., in some ways the most remarkable assembly of people ever gathered together in one body in the United States. In that meeting were representatives of every church in the United States, of every national organization of any character whose purpose is for the betterment of humanity and the establishment of the Christian virtues. In addition to all the churches there were representatives of such organizations as the Epworth League, the Christian Endeavor Society, the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. There were representatives of ninety-seven organizations having a national life and influence. They represented more than half the population of the United States, and fully three-fourths of the area of Continental United States.

"Nine States of the Union have already adopted prohibition as a part of the fundamental law, and those nine States have a population of 14,500,000 people. Thirty-one other States have prohibition in counties, under county option laws, such as we have in Kentucky, and in those thirty-one States 27,000,000 of people are living under prohibition to-day. In all, 48,000,000 of the population of the United States, more than one-half of all our people are living under prohibition. And the territory in which they live embraces about 75 per cent. of the landed area of the United States. Now in those States which have adopted the Initiative and Referendum from two to five per cent. of the voters may demand the submission of any question for decision to the people.

Committee in Washington.

"I ask you should not Congress heed a request from 55 per cent. of the total population of the United States? That great convention sent a committee of 1,000 men and 1,000 women to Washington, and on the steps of the Capitol building they presented their petition to Lieutenant Hobson and many other distinguished Senators and Representatives, with a prayer that it be submitted to Congress, and by Congress submitted to the people of the various States for a decision by them as to whether or not the manufacture and sale of liquor for beverage purposes should be continued in the United States. It could not become a law until ratified by three-fourths of the States of the Union, and if ratified by three-fourths of the States then it ought to become the law of America.

"But Mr. Cantrill objects, and for the liquor interests he proclaims that it could never be enforced. And when the liquor interests say that they defy the law making power and in effect say to it, 'We dare you to pass this law, and if you do pass it we will violate it in every State and every county in the Union?' Mr. Cantrill, as their advocate and champion served this notice for them. And Mr. Cantrill is a member of your law making power. I am in favor of giving them a chance. They would not violate it much, nor for long. They boastfully proclaim that they are

selling more liquor with every spread of the prohibition law, but I saw in yesterday's paper that all the distillers of Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, practically all in this country who make corn whisky, have just concluded a meeting at which they came to the final conclusion to reduce the output of 1915 to one-half the amount produced per annum in recent years."

Mr. Cantrill says I did not vote for him; READ THIS:

The affiant, Howard Lancaster, states that he is City Electrician of the City of Paris, Kentucky, and that he was City Electrician of the City of Paris, Kentucky, on the 8th day of November, 1910; and that as City Electrician he had his office and place of business at the Fire Department building in the City of Paris, Kentucky; and that Paris voting precinct No. 3 is situated in the Fire Department building and that he was present in the building a greater portion of the day on which the general election was held for Congressman in the Seventh District of Kentucky, in the year 1910, in which the Hon. J. Campbell Cantrill was the Democratic nominee for Congress from said District and M. C. Rankin was his opponent on the Republican ticket; affiant states that the Hon. Claude M. Thomas was, at that time, a legal registered voter in said precinct and affiant states that he was in the building at the time the said Thomas cast his vote at said election; affiant further states that after the said Thomas had received his ballot and gone into the booth and voted same, the said Thomas came out of the said booth and called this affiant's attention to his ballot and asked him to see how the same had been voted; affiant states that he looked at said ballot and saw that the said Thomas had voted the straight Democratic ticket, thereby voting for the Hon. J. Campbell Cantrill for Congress in the said District at the said election; affiant further states that he knows of certain charges that have been made by the said Cantrill claiming that the Hon. Claude M. Thomas had failed to vote for him and had refused to vote for him at said general election and this affiant knows from his own knowledge that these statements are without foundation and are false for the reasons above stated.

Witness the hand of affiant, this 15th day of July, 1914.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Howard Lancaster, this 15th day of July, 1914.

My commission expires 16th day of January, 1916.

Witness my hand and seal, this 15th day of July, 1914.

GRACE DONALDSON, Notary Public Bourbon County, Ky.

POSTMASTER J. D. NUNNELLEY, OF SADIEVILLE,

Replies to Personal Attack Made Upon Him By Congressman Cantrill in His Speech at That Place Friday.

Writer Stands For Honest Elections and Opposed to Saloon Domination. And Defies Threats of Cantrill-Anderson-Sinclair Political Combine.

Sadieville, Ky., July 6, 1914. Mr. F. M. Thompson, Georgetown, Ky.

Dear Sir:—

Find enclosed article which if you would publish in the News I will appreciate very much.

Yours very truly, J. D. NUNNELLEY.

THE ARTICLE.

I was born in a log cabin down here among the hills of old Eagle Creek. I have always fought my own fight in the great battle of life without the backing of any great Congressman like Mr. Cantrill claims to be, or without any special favors shown me by any political clique or boss. But notwithstanding these facts—which facts I am not ashamed of—I feel that I have a right to say something in my own behalf when I am personally attacked in a public speech by the (Great?) Congressman from our district. I want to say to the people of Scott County that Mr. Cantrill's attack on me in his speech at Sadieville was unfair, unmanly and uncalled for.

Up to the time of Mr. Cantrill's speech I had taken no part whatever in this campaign either for or against him. But when he comes to Sadieville the first thing he did was to send his political agent and manager down to the Post Office to see if he could not in some way either by persuasion or threats, induce me to take an active part in this political wrangle. This "Political Manager," Mr. H. Anderson, the Mark Hanna of the Democratic Party in Scott County, went so far as to say that "After the great gun went off which Mr. Cantrill would fire here against all those who opposed him there would be many dead pigeons in Scott County." But after the gun has been fired and the noise and smoke of the battle has blown away we find that there are no "pigeons" dead and none very badly hurt, unless it be the one who fired the gun.

What grounds Mr. Cantrill had for his attack on me or what favors he expected to gain by it I fail to see. He admitted that I won my appointment in a fair and square, competitive examination and even read a copy of

a letter which he had written to me in which he stated that I had made the highest grade and stood first on the list and that only one other applicant in the Seventh Congressional District had surpassed me in the examination.

He admitted that I was holding the office not through any favor of his, but in spite of all that he could do to prevent it. He intimated that if there had been any way either by fair means or unfair he would have taken the office from me and given it to another even though I had won it fairly and honestly.

He also stated in his speech that in a few days after I became postmaster that charges were made against me but as he refused to state the nature of those charges or to give the name of the one who made them I take the liberty to give you these facts myself. The charges were that I was not a patron of the Sadieville post office and were made by Mr. Orle Truitt, one of the rankest Republicans in Scott County. And by the way, he was one of the Cantrill boosters here Friday.

The charges were so absurd that I felt that they needed no reply but I did make reply and sent the same to Mr. Cantrill, who was at Washington at the time and asked him to file them with the Postmaster General, as I felt that I had a right to do, he being the people's representative.

Mr. Cantrill took the liberty to read some letters to the people which I had written to him in regard to the Post Office.

Now, Mr. Cantrill has the liberty to read any and all the letters that I have ever written him at any of his political meetings. I have never written a letter to him that I am ashamed for the people to read of for which I have any apology to make.

In one of the letters which he read I made the statement "I am not asking you for any special favors or for any political pull. I simply ask for a fair and square deal." This is all that I have ever asked at the hands of any man. I would not have accepted the post office in any other way, and I assure you if Mr. Mulberry, who Mr. Cantrill says he would have given worlds to have handed it to, I assure you if Mr. Mulberry had won this appointment fairly I would have given him my hand and have wished him success. I have never yet entered into a contest of any kind and been defeated honestly that I could not take the victor by the hand and wish him God speed. And I think I know Mr. Mulberry well enough to know that he did not sanction or approve of Mr. Cantrill's vicious and unmanly attack on me.

Mr. Cantrill stated in his speech that he had always considered me his political enemy. I do not know why he considered me his enemy unless it is because I stood for fair and honest elections and against political corruption in this county. Mr. Cantrill and Mr. Anderson consider me their enemy because as a member of the Democratic Committee I have stood and contended that every man's vote should be counted as it was cast, which has not always been the case in this county. They consider me their enemy because I helped to defeat Mr. Anderson for Chairman of the Democratic Committee of this County and I want to say that I have no apology to make to the people of this county for the vote.

Mr. Cantrill cries out with a loud voice that he is a Democrat and undertakes to read everybody who opposes him out of the party. If Cantrill or Anderson or any of their political managers will explain to the people of this county what became of those ballot boxes that so mysteriously disappeared some three years ago then we will have more faith in their Democracy.

I am in favor of honest elections. I am in favor of men casting their votes as they please and having that vote counted exactly as cast. I am not in favor of the counting of the votes and the management of the elections, being put back into the hands of the saloon keepers. I am not in favor of the control of the elections in this county being put back into the hands of the Sinclair-Anderson-Cantrill Combine. I am not in favor of the whiskey trust controlling the Democratic party in Kentucky, and holding these views, how in the name of Heaven could I be in favor of Mr. Cantrill who upon every occasion has cast his vote and used his influence in opposition to these views? If this is not so why is it that every single member of the Sinclair-Anderson Combine are such warm and enthusiastic supporters of his?

They have already made the threat that if I attempted to reply to Mr. Cantrill's attack upon me that they would see to it that my commission as Postmaster would be taken from me. I want to say to the people of Scott County that if this be the case then I am ready to hand it over. If, in order to hold this or any other office I am compelled to surrender my political independence and bow down and submit to the will of such men as Cantrill and Anderson, then I want to be barred forever from holding office.

I shall not compromise with the devil in order to hold any office. I am holding my commission from the Postmaster General of the United States and not from Mr. Cantrill. I am endeavoring to serve the patrons of the Sadieville Post Office to the best of my ability and according to the laws of the land and with every accommodation that I can give them, and why it is that a (Great?) Congressman who is making the race as he says "on his own record and merits" should stoop so as to make an attack on an humble citizen who has always tried to attend to his own business and has never undertaken to dictate as to how the people of this county should vote, unless it is because the said (Great?) Congressman is in sore straits for campaign material.

In conclusion, I want to say that I deny the right of Mr. Cantrill or Mr. Anderson or any of the Sinclair-Anderson-Cantrill Combine to read any body out of the Democratic party.

I also deny that they have any right to dictate as to how I shall vote in this or any other election.

Very respectfully, J. D. NUNNELLEY.